not be found a *co-efficient* in the moſt conſiderable Operations of Nature? As in thoſe of *Heat*, and *Light*, and conſequently of *Rarefaction* and *Condenſation*, *Hardneſs*, and *Fluidneſs*, *Perſpicuity* and *Opacouſneſs*, *Refractions* and *Colours*, *&c.* Nay, I know not whether there may be many things done in Nature, in which this may not (be ſaid to) have a Finger? This I have in ſome other paſſages of this Treatiſe further enquired into and ſhewn, that as well *Light* as *Heat* may be cauſed by *corroſion*, which is applicable to *congruity*, and conſequently all the reſt will be but *ſubſequents*: In the mean time I would not willingly be guilty of that *Error*, which the thrice Noble and Learned *Verulam* juſtly takes notice of, as ſuch, and calls *Philoſophiæ Genus Empiricum*, *quod in paucorum Experimentorum Anguſtiis & Obſcuritate fundatum eſt.* For I neither conclude from one ſingle Experiment, nor are the Experiments I make uſe of, all made upon one Subject: Nor wreſt I any Experiment to make it *quadrare* with any preconceiv'd Notion. But on the contrary, I endeavour to be converſant in divers kinds of Experiments, and all and every one of thoſe Trials, I make the Standards or Touchſtones, by which I try all my former Notions, whether they hold out in weight, and meaſure, and touch, *&c.* For as that Body is no other then a Counterfeit Gold, which wants any one of the Proprieties of Gold, (ſuch as are the Malleableneſs, Weight, Colour, Fixtneſs in the Fire, Indiſſolubleneſs in *Aqua fortis*, and the like) though it has all the other; ſo will all thoſe Notions be found to be falſe and deceitful, that will not undergo all the Trials and Teſts made of them by Experiments. And therefore ſuch as will not come up to the deſired *Apex* of Perfection, I rather wholly reject and take new, then by piecing and patching, endeavour to retain the old, as knowing ſuch things at beſt to be but lame and imperfect. And this courſe I learned from Nature; whom we find neglectful of the old Body, and ſuffering its Decaies and Infirmities to remain without repair, and altogether ſollicitous and careful of perpetuating the *Species* by new *Individuals*. And it is certainly the moſt likely way to erect a glorious Structure and Temple to *Nature*, ſuch as ſhe will be found (by any *zealous Votary*) to reſide in; to begin to build a new upon a ſure Foundation of Experiments.

But to digreſs no further from the conſideration of the *Phænomena*, more immediately explicable by this Experiment, we ſhall proceed to ſhew, That, as to the riſing of Water in a *Filtre*, the reaſon of it will be manifeſt to him, that does take notice, that a *Filtre* is conſtituted of a great number of ſmall long ſolid bodies, which lie ſo cloſe together, that the Air in its getting in between them, doth loſe of its preſſure that it has againſt the *Fluid* without them, by which means the Water or Liquor not finding ſo ſtrong a reſiſtance between them as is able to counter-ballance the preſſure on its ſuperficies without, is raiſed upward, till it meet with a preſſure of the Air which is able to hinder it. And as to the Riſing of Oyl, melted Tallow, Spirit of Wine, *&c.* in the Week of a Candle or Lamp, it is evident, that it differs in nothing from the former, ſave only in this, that in a *Filtre* the Liquor deſcends and runs away by another part; and in the Week the Liquor is diſperſed and carried away by the Flame;

Flame; ſomething there is aſcribable to the Heat, the more volatil and ſpirituous parts of thoſe comb being made lighter then the Air, it may be protr more ponderous fluid body in the Form of Vapo aſcribed to the aſcenſion of but a very little, and m ly which aſcends without the Week. As for the R Bread, Cotton, *&c.* above the ſuperficies of the ſul has been ſaid about the *Filtre* (if conſidered) reaſon, conſidering that all theſe bodies abound pores.

From this ſame Principle alſo (*viz. the unequa againſt the unequal ſuperficies of the water*) proceed ceſſion or incurſion of any floating body againſt taining Veſſel, or the *appropinquation* of two floati *Corks*, *Sticks*, *Straws*, *&c.* one towards another. a Glaſs-jar, ſuch as A B in the ſeventh *Figure*, and fil top with water, throw into it a ſmall round piec plunge it all over in water, that it be wet, ſo as th up by the ſides of it, then placing it any where upon an inch, or one inch and a quarter from any ſide, and by degrees to make *perpendicularly* toward the ne and the nearer it approaches, the faſter to be n which *Phænomenon* will be found no other then thi greater preſſure againſt the middle of the *ſuperficie* thoſe parts that approach nearer, and are *contiguo* that the preſſure is greater, may (as I ſhewed bef of the third *Figure*) be evinced from the flatting middle, which ariſes from the gravity of the unde ſhewed before, if there were no gravity in the unde equal to that of the upper, the terminating Surfac and ſince it is the additional preſſure of the gravity it ſo flat, it follows, that the preſſure upon the middl towards the ſides. Hence the Ball having a ſtronge ſide of it which reſpects the middle of the *ſuperfi* which reſpects the *approximate* ſide, muſt neceſſari part, from whence it finds leaſt reſiſtance, and ſo be ſiſtance decreaſes. Hence the more the water is of its way it is paſſing above the middle, the faſt therefore you will find it to move faſter in E then in C. Neither could I find the floating ſubſtance to til it were placed upon ſome part of the *Superficies* vated above the height of the middle part. No true cauſe, you may try with a blown Bladder, and upon a very ſmooth ſide of ſome pliable body, a For if the Ball be placed under a part of the Blad ſide of the middle of its preſſure, and you pre Bladder, you ſhall find the Ball moved from the mid